SUPPLEMENT TO THE
South-Carolina GAZETTE.
NUMB. 1806. May 17, 1770.

CHARLES-TOWN, MAY 17.

ON Saturday the 12th Inſtant, there was a *general Meeting* of *Signers to the Reſolutions* of this Province, at LIBERTY-TREE, in Conſequence of the Advertiſement inſerted in our laſt, by Direction of the *General Committee*: But, as, at this Seaſon, moſt of the Gentlemen, who have Seats in the Country, were abſent; many others were prevented from attending that Afternoon, by the Badneſs of the Weather; and it was thought adviſeable, to have as *full* a Meeting as poſſible, leſt any Determination of the People, upon the Matters intended to be laid before them, ſhould, by the *few* who have not Virtue enough to join in the common Cauſe, be artfully (in the *Bernardian* Way) *repreſented* as *the Act* of a *few, factious, and inconſiderable* Men; it was judged moſt proper to adjourn the Meeting: And the Meeting was adjourned accordingly, till Monday Afternoon, Three o'Clock; and in Caſe the Weather ſhould again prove bad, then to the firſt fair Day following, at the ſame Place and Hour.

Agreeable to the above Adjournment, the Inhabitants again aſſembled on Monday Afternoon—a *large, reſpectable*, and *determined* Body—whoſe very Countenances declared their *Firmneſs*, and their *Zeal* for an *unremitted Proſecution* of *every conſtitutional Meaſure*, to preſerve thoſe *ineſtimable* Rights and Privileges to which we were born, and to which our Poſterity have an indiſputable Claim; Rights which it would be Treaſon in us *tamely* to give up, or *ſuffer* to be wreſted from us, and render us infamous to future Generations.

It having been uſual at ſuch Meetings, to name a Chairman, for preſerving good Order, and conducting the Buſineſs with Propriety; as ſoon as the Body was ſufficiently numerous, Col. *Henry Laurens* was choſen to preſide for the Day.

The Copy of a circular Letter, written and ſent by the General Committee to all the Colonies on this Continent, immediately after the Arrival of the laſt Packet-Boat, was then laid before the People, and received with loud and repeated Acclamations of Applauſe—not a ſingle Syllable of *Diſapprobation* was *utter'd*, nor even *whiſper'd*—but the *unanimous* Voice was, that the Letter be immediately publiſhed, as *the Senſe of the whole Body*; and that *their* Thanks be immediately preſented to the *General Committee*, for this particular and laudable Inſtance of their Care and Attention to the *General Good* and *Union* of *all* the Colonies. The *General Committee* were thanked accordingly, and an Order paſſed for the Publication of the Letter—which is as follows:

GENTLEMEN, *Charles-Town, April* 25, 1770.

AN authentic Account of a Bill ordered to be brought into the Houſe of Commons, "*to repeal ſo much of an Act of the 7th of his preſent Majeſty, as impoſes a Duty on* PAPER, GLASS, *and* PAINTERS COLOURS, *imported into the* BRITISH COLONIES *in* AMERICA," occaſions this Addreſs to you.

It is with the deepeſt Grief, we obſerve the Oppreſſions of *America* ſo little regarded, as, that Duties on a *few* Articles, more *ruinous* in their *Precedent*, than *fatal* in their *preſent* Operations, ſhould become the ſerious Objects of parliamentary Attention; while the grand Evils, which affect the Life and Soul of *American* Happineſs, are totally diſregarded.

When the Reſolutions were formed (*ſurrounded* with Difficulties as we were) on the *only* Plan we had left for the Recovery of our antient Liberties (and which, we are convinced, will ultimately have their deſired Effect, if we have but Virtue enough to reſiſt the Allurements of preſent Gain, in Favour of the inеſtimable Bleſſings of our envied Conſtitution) for want of a Communication with each other, the Colonies adopted Plans various in Extent of Matter and Limitations of Time: This Province, as it was among the laſt, ſo it has been the *moſt comprehenſive*; and well conſidering, that *Liberty in Retail* is but another Term for *Slavery*, they have included *every Object* which tends to *ſap* the *Foundation* of their Freedom.

While we are commanded to make Proviſion for a STANDING ARMY, quartered amongſt us in Time of PEACE, with the apparent Deſign of awing us into *ſlaviſh* Submiſſions; while the Board of Commiſſioners are permitted to riot with ſuch an Extent of unrelenting Power; while our Property is ſubject to be dragged from Colony to Colony, under the Controul of an oppreſſive Admiralty; we are not free: And while *thoſe Acts* continue in Force, we are *chained* down by *our* Reſolutions. Such is our preſent Situation, in which we glory. The Day of Trial is but approaching; UNANIMITY is abſolutely neceſſary; and we are poſitive, nothing but an Exertion of the pureſt Virtue, in the Proſecution of *one* generally-adopted Plan, can poſſibly revive our expiring Conſtitution.

Should any of our Siſter-Colonies, take an Advantage of the Repeal of *theſe trifling Duties*, we think it had been infinitely better, to have ſubmitted quietly to the Yoke, than to have diſcovered the deepeſt Knowledge of our Conſtitution, and a moſt ardent Deſire of preſerving it. Yet, while a Variety of Circumſtances combine to enſure our Succeſs, it would be highly diſhonourable, to ſink into a ſlaviſh Inactivity, when a ſpirited and ſteady Conduct can alone crown our Hopes.

The People of this Province have bound themſelves in the general Cauſe of *American* Liberty, by extending their Reſolutions, until the *Whole* of their Complaints is removed. It would be a capital Crime in us, to ſuſpect the public Virtue of our Countrymen; nor can we even ſuppoſe, in the moſt diſtant Manner, this Province will fall a Sacrifice to the Purity of her Intentions. The *Security* of our *inherent* injured *Rights*, was the *Foundation* of our Agreements: Until *that Security* is amply obtained, nothing can be ſaid to be done.

The principal Arguments in the Houſe of Commons, were founded on the *Diviſion* of the Colonies; the *Impracticability* of *manufacturing*; and the *Impoſſibility* of *continuing firm* in our NON-IMPORTATION. Let us convince them of our *Unanimity*, and the *Falſity* of thoſe diſhonourable Reports which declare any Breach of Conſequence in our ſacred Engagements, and we may be certain of Succeſs.

That *Individuals* will be found in every Colony, who (dead to all the warm Emotions of the Heart) *even when Liberty is at Stake*, will ſacrifice the only Bleſſings which make Life comfortable, to the dirty Conſideration of *preſent* Emolument, is nothing extraordinary. Worthleſs Men are the Produce of every Climate; they ſerve only as a Foil to ſet off the Cauſe: And unleſs we become *Traitors* to our own Liberties, we have little to fear.

Our Countrymen in Great-Britain are equally engaged in the Defence of the Conſtitution. Surrounded on all Sides with the Minions of Government, the beſt Men in the Nation have pledged themſelves for its Defence. Theſe Patriots are equally the Objects of our Admiration and Imitation. And as our Blood and our Rights flow equally from the ſame Source, we ſhould ſcandalize the rough unremitting Virtue of our Anceſtors, did we not follow their Example.

Let us ſuppoſe the worſt that can befall us—That the Iron Hand of Power will at laſt prevail, and *trample* upon *every Right* of AMERICAN LIBERTY: Yet we think it an indiſpenſable Duty, which we owe to our Country and Deſcendants, *inflexibly* to *perſe vere* to the laſt; and let Poſterity record, Force obtained a Triumph over Public Virtue, and tho' we fell, we fell with a Dignity and Spirit becoming the Sons of Great-Britain.

We are, &c.

Next was laid before the People, an original Letter, ſigned by no leſs than fifty-nine of the principal Importers of Dry Goods in this Town, who, "looking upon themſelves as under an *inviolable* Obligation, to adhere, in the ſtricteſt Manner poſſible, to the *true Intent and Meaning* of the Reſolutions, and thinking it highly neceſſary, that no Precaution whatever ſhould be neglected, to guard againſt and defeat every Attempt that might be made to evade or infringe them," requeſted, "That a Committee from the General one ſhould be appointed, to open and *inſpect* every Package of Goods whatever, hereafter imported from Great-Britain, by Subſcribers, and examine and *compare them* with the *Invoices*; and that *all* Packages of Goods, inhibited by the ſaid Reſolutions, *already* imported and ſtored, ſhould likewiſe be *examined*." In Conſequence of this Letter and Requeſt, which was dated the 26th of April, and delivered to the General Committee, at their Meeting on the 1ſt Inſtant, a *new Committee* of Inſpection was nominated, with ſuitable Inſtructions; and they immediately proceeded upon the Buſineſs they had in Charge. On Tueſday the 8th Inſtant, the ſaid Committee gave in their Report to the General one, whereby it appeared, that all the Importers, except *only two Houſes*, had minutely adhered not only to the *Letter*, but to the *true Intent* and *Meaning* of the Agreements by them ſigned; but that *thoſe two* had ſo far diſregard their *own Honour*, the *general Good*, and the *public Favour*, as to open and *diſpoſe of* ſeveral Articles which they *voluntarily* obliged themſelves to *keep*, and produce, till a general Importation ſhould take Place. The Caſe of *one* of the Delinquents is acknowledged to be extremely *hard*; and the Deviation of the *other* to be but trifling, and may have happened through Inadvertence: However, as the People are *determined*, not to countenance or overlook the *leaſt Breach* of their important Engagements (well-knowing the Tendency of admitting bad *Precedents*) the General Committee called upon the Delinquents, to ſhew Cauſe, why they ſhould not, according to the laſt Reſolution, be treated with the *utmoſt Contempt*. No immediate or *proper* Satisfaction being given, at that Meeting of the General Committee, by the Delinquents, and it being apprehended that ſome very diſagreeable Conſequences to them might follow an immediate Publication of their Names and Tranſgreſſion; which could now no longer be avoided: To prevent as much as poſſible ſuch Conſequences, it was thought moſt proper, and reſolved, to call the *preſent Special Meeting*, to obtain the Senſe of the Body of the People, what would be *moſt generally* approved of to be done.

Theſe Particulars being formally reported to the People, at this ſpecial Meeting; and the *particular Agreements*, ſigned by the *Delinquents*, for ſtoring the Goods aforeſaid, produced and read, as well as *a Letter* from *one* of the Houſes, expreſſing "*its Concern for the Infringement*; *aſking Pardon of* the Committee; *promiſing to obſerve a more conſiſtent Conduct in future*; *and offering any Satisfaction in its Power*;" their Sen-

timents were required, whether the Step taken by the laſt-mentioned Houſe, ſhould be deemed a *ſufficient* Atonement for a Breach of its *ſolemn* Engagements, wherein the *whole Community* was concerned? and what ſhould be done with the other? The Conduct of the patriotic Importers, which had produced theſe Diſcoveries, firſt received the higheſt Applauſe from the whole Body; then, at leaſt *nine-tenths* of the People preſent declared, in Terms of Diſguſt and Indignation, notwithſtanding their determined Moderation, their *Diſapprobation* of the Satisfaction that had been *offered*, as inadequate to the Offence: Inſtead thereof it was propoſed, and agreed to, *nemine contradicente*, "That as the *Offence* of the *Violators* of the Reſolutions was "againſt *the Public*, not only of *this Province* but of *all America*, ſo the Satisfaction ſhould be made in the *moſt ample* and "*moſt public* Manner; and 2dly, that all *ſuch Goods* as remained "*unſold* of thoſe which they had agreed to be ſtored, ſhould "be immediately placed in the public Stores hired by the Committee, together with *other Goods* inhibited by the Reſolutions, "*or Caſh*, to the Amount of what they had *ſurreptitiouſly* diſpoſed of, there to remain until a general Importation ſhould "take Place;" before they could be reſtored to the Favour and Confidence of the People: And that if *theſe Conditions* were not complied with, the *General Committee* ſhould then advertiſe the Delinquents at *their Diſcretion*. The General Committee was deſired to write to the Parties accordingly; and the People diſperſed with the greateſt Order and Regularity; *reſolved* however, that no *future Breach* or *Evaſion* of the Reſolutions ſhould be attempted with IMPUNITY.

However remarkably diſtinguiſhed our *former* Aſſemblies of this Nature have been, for acting with Temper and Moderation, *this* exceeded them all—every Man that had any Thing to ſay, was called upon to ſpeak his Sentiments with Freedom—the moſt profound Silence was obſerved when any one ſpoke—no one was interrupted; nor a ſingle Perſon inſulted:—But, when a Propoſal was made, to introduce a Letter, that had juſt been received, *hinting* at *a Defection* in our *Boſton Brethren*, the whole Body ſeemed immediately warmed, and abſolutely refuſed to ſuffer it to be read; alledging, that *they* could not, nor *would*, give the *leaſt Credit* to any ſuch Inſinuation; and that, if it had been *true*, and even if the *whole Continent* could be baſe enough to *abandon* and *deſert* ſo noble and glorious a Cauſe (which is impoſſible) yet *that* ſhould have *no ſort of Influence* to ALTER their Conduct—wherefore the Communication of ſuch Intelligence was deemed equally improper and unneceſſary.

Since the breaking up of the above Meeting, there has been much Talk of *Effects*, *Tar*, and *Feathers*, &c. But we are aſſured, that *one* of the miſbehaving Houſes, had already complied with the Terms propoſed; and we have great Reaſon to believe, that the *other* will do the ſame, as ſoon as the Principal in it comes to Town; he having gone into the Country the Day preceding the firſt advertiſed Meeting.

The Paper to be ſigned by the Delinquents, we hear, is, in Subſtance, "an Acknowledgement *of their having acceded to, and ſigned the General Reſolutions of the* 22*d of July laſt*; *of their having imported certain Goods from Great-Britain contrary to the ſaid Reſolutions, which they not only voluntarily agreed to ſtore, 'till a general Importation ſhould take Place, but had alſo ſigned an Obligation to do*; *and of their having notwithſtanding afterwards opened and diſpoſed of Part of the ſame, contrary to their ſaid Engagement*—a Declaration, *of their being truly ſorry for their Offence*—*an* humble Solicitation *of Pardon, from the Public*—*and a* ſolemn Promiſe, *that they will in future adhere ſtrictly to the General Reſolutions*."

Yeſterday ſailed for Georgia, the Ship Sally, George Evans Maſter, which arrived here the 2d Inſtant, with 345 Slaves from the Coaſt of Africa. Captain Evans had been to Georgia by Land, and returned a few Days before the above *General Meeting*, where he attended, intending to propoſe "to ſtay here "about two Months; to repair his Veſſel, and ſee if any Change "of Affairs might happen in his Favour; and to offer Security "that he would not, in the mean Time, ſell any Part of his Car"go in this Province:" But when he ſaw the People aſſembled, he thought it moſt adviſeable, to *decline* his intended Propoſal, to fill his Water-Caſks the Day following, and ſail the next, with his whole Cargo, tho' he has no Proſpect of a good Sale where he is gone.

If it is poſſible, that *any Planter* in *this* Province can be ſo *deſtitute* of *public Virtue*, as to countenance the *unfeeling* Merchants of Georgia (while they counter-act our Reſolutions, and remain dead to every Thing but their own Intereſt) by *purchaſing* SLAVES *in* THAT *Province, and introducing them over Land into* THIS; he will do well to conſider, that EVERY SLAVE ſo introduced, is liable to Seizure and *Forfeiture*, ONE HALF TO THE INFORMER; that he will be ſo *narrowly watched*, even by *his Brethren*, as well as *Overſeers* and *others*, that it will be almoſt impoſſible to *ſecure one ſuch Slave*; and that there is a Reſolution taken, to inflict the higheſt public Cenſure upon ſuch Offenders particularly, and to treat them with a Contempt equal to the Atrociouſneſs of the Offence—as Enemies to the Liberties of America.

So *unanimous* are WE, in proſecuting the Meaſure of *Non-Importation* from *Great-Britain*, that even *thoſe Merchants* who *refuſed* to ſubſcribe our Reſolutions, are not known to have imported *a ſingle Package* into *this* Province, ſince their Date (except one Houſe, which lately received a few Articles, ſuch as Beef, Tongues, &c. from Ireland) and, *much to their Honour*, adhere as ſtrictly to them, in that Reſpect, as the Subſcribers—being now equally *convinced*, that no *other Meaſure* (after the treating of our *humble Petitions* with Contempt) can reſtore us to that Freedom, which diſtinguiſhes an Engliſhman.

This day arrived here in the Ship Carolina-Packet, Captain William White, from London, in 38 Days, the Marble Statue of that celebrated Engliſh Patriot the Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, Eſq; now Lord Chatham, for which the Aſſembly of this Province voted £. 1000 Sterling, in the Year 1766. It is a coloſſal Statue, done by Mr. *Wilton*, highly finiſhed, and reckoned as complete a Piece of Sculpture as ever was done in *England*. When ready to be landed, we are told, the Inhabitants of this Town are determined to draw it themſelves to the Place where it is to be erected, in the Square between the State-Houſe, Guard-Houſe, St. Michael's Church, and the Public Market—the preſent Lord Chatham being equally reſpected by them with the former Great Commoner.

At the ſame Time that the above Statue was ſhipped in Capt. White, two others were ſhipped for New-York; one of his preſent MAJESTY, caſt in Braſs; the other of Mr. PITT, highly finiſhed in Marble, but conſiderably under the Size of ours.

Extract of a Letter from London, dated March 30, 1770.

"This Ship, like the laſt, goes over without carrying the expected Relief to oppreſſed America—the Promiſes of *laſt Year* have been totally diſregarded *the preſent*—indeed they never were intended to be remembered—no more was meant by them, than to *gain Time*, in Hopes, that *your Neceſſities* (from the ſuppoſed Impoſſibility of manufacturing for yourſelves) would *compel you* at laſt to *reſume* your Importations from hence, and thus the parliamentary Claim of Right to tax the Colonies, for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, be retained without any further Trouble. Had the Merchants on this Side been equally actuated with Patriotiſm as thoſe on yours, there is no Doubt every Thing might have been ſettled by this Time to the Satisfaction of all Parties; but they petitioned very *coolly*, and only for taking off *ſome Duties*: There is too much Reaſon to believe a *previous* Conſultation was held between *ſome* of *them* and the *Miniſtry*, on the Matter of the Petition; for the Lords North and Hillſborough, being waited on with a Copy, by *others*, the Day before it was preſented, though they received them very politely, told them, "That the Meaſures were already reſolved "on, reſpecting America, as *all* Parties ſeemed *agreed*; that "the Duty on Tea would be retained; and though a Change of "Miniſtry ſhould hereafter take Place, no Alteration would en"ſue:" Accordingly, on the 22d Inſtant, we were again given to underſtand, "That nothing more would be done the preſent "Seſſion."—Your Relief therefore ſtill depends upon *yourſelves*: You MUST PERSEVERE in the Meaſure of *Non-Importation* at *all Events*—the Merchants and Manufacturers but *begin* to feel it—otherwiſe the Plan for giving PENSIONS on the *American*, as on the *Iriſh* Eſtabliſhment, will aſſuredly take Place, in leſs than *two* Years.—You have derived Honour from your Reſolutions, and if you adhere to them ſtrictly, whatever *miniſterial* Tools and Hirelings, and intereſted Men, may inſinuate, your Province will be revered, and conſidered, as the firſt in America.—The Sum voted by your Aſſembly to the *Bill of Rights Society*, will reflect no Diſhonour on you; it will, in all Likelihood, be the beſt laid-out 1500*l.* that ever was applied by you; for, it has given a greater Shock to the mini——l Operations, for binding Liberty in Fetters, than any one Act of the Americans ſince the Stamp-Act bounced out of Pandora's Box: They could not conceive, while Great-Britain and her Colonies ſeemed to act ſo diametrically oppoſite to each other's intereſts, that it could enter into the Heads of any of the Coloniſts to interfere in, or contribute to, the *Support of Liberty* in *England*—and it has ſo galled them, that you *muſt expect* every Engine will be ſet to work to engage you to *reſcind* that Vote. Your W.H.D. is in equal Eſteem with us, as he was with you when he quitted his Country: He is generally thought to be the Writer of the incloſed infamous Piece (addreſſed *To the Speaker of the Commons Houſe of Aſſembly of South-Carolina*; dated *London-Tavern, Feb.* 23, 1770; and ſign'd *R.M.*) publiſhed in LLOYD'S EVENING-POST of the 21ſt Inſtant, and of ſome other Performances of no leſs Merit.—Tho' the preſent Miniſtry affect to be firm, I think it impoſſible they can ſtand. Be you ſteady in Oeconomy, in improving and eſtabliſhing Manufactures, and above all in *not importing*; you muſt gain your Point, and your juſt Cauſe cannot fail of being crown'd with Succeſs; which I wiſh from the Bottom of my Heart. ——— "

Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinſon diſſolved the General Aſſembly of the Maſſachuſett's-Bay the 26th ult. and iſſued a Writ on the 30th for calling a new one, to meet at Cambridge.

By Letters of the 5th Inſtant from the Long-Canes Settlement, we are informed, that that Part of the Country has been lately (particularly within 3 or 4 Weeks preceding that Date) infeſted with a moſt deſperate Gang of Villains, ſcarce a Day or Night having paſſed without their committing ſome audacious Robbery, inſomuch that the Militia had been raiſed to take or diſperſe them:—That many of them had been taken, but always made their Eſcape; amongſt others, *Owen Griffin*, *Thomas Hooper*, Jun. *Joſeph Holmes*, *William Abbet*, *Jacob Dennard*, and *Ezekial Harlow*, who (after being conducted by two Conſtables with a ſtrong Guard, to Cuffee-Town; and from thence, with few Aſſiſtants, to the Ridge, and thence, without any, to the Indian-Head) turned upon the Conſtables, took their Guns, and made off with them:—That the Villains diſguiſed themſelves with Paint, and tying Handkerchers over their Faces; yet *Reaſon Young*, *Anthony Diſtoe*, *Hugh Hynes*, *John Caton*, *Noel Roundtree*, *Robert Bromfield*, one *Mulkey*, one *White*, and many others, were known to be amongſt them:—That they are all armed, preſent cock'd Piſtols and Guns to the Breaſts of thoſe they rob; take all the Money, Cloaths and Bedding they can get, and even their very Beef and Bacon:—That they, and ſome Indians, have almoſt ruined all the Settlers upon Little-River in

Georgia, and broke up the Quaker Settlement there:—And that they were then gone towards Pedee, to rob that Quarter; were ſoon to return through Long-Canes, and thence proceed towards Weſt-Florida.

On the 13th Inſtant, Mr. Brian Cape, Merchant, was married to Mrs. Mary Hetherington, Widow of Mr. John Hetherington, and Daughter of Capt. Stephen Miller, of Cainhoy.

Laſt Monday Mr. David Gilleſpie, A. B. was married to Mrs. Mary Rogers, Widow of Capt. James Rogers.

For the Gentlemen of the Turf.—ECLIPSE, 5 Years old (got by *Maſk*) the Property of Mr. Wildman, won the King's 100 Guineas, for 6 Years old, at *Winchester*, all carrying 12 Stone, beating five others of high Form. At *Salisbury*, no Horſe dared to ſtart againſt him for the King's Guineas. At the ſame Place, he won a Silver Bowl and 30 Guineas, to which any Horſe was free to ſtart, carrying 10 Stone. At *Canterbury*, he walked over the Courſe alone, for the King's Plate, weight 12 Stone. At *Litchfield*, he won the King's 100 Guineas, for 5 Years old, weight 8 Stone 7 Pounds. The 23d of March laſt, he was ſold to Capt. O Kelly, for 2000 Guineas.

Lord Bolingbroke's bay Colt HOLYHOCK, 4 Years old, got by *Young Cade*, is reckoned the beſt in England, of his Years.

In the North of England, Mr. Bland's Mare DIANA got by *Young Cade*, was the beſt with 12 Stone for the King's Plates.

New Advertiſements.

DANIEL & ISAAC BOURDEAUX,
HAVE FOR SALE,

CHOICE high Proof RUM, ſome of which is three Years old; Barbados and other Windward-Iſlands Ditto, Northward Ditto; Jamaica and other Muſcovado SUGARS, COFFEE in Tierces; Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, Ship and middling BREAD; and a Variety of Windſor CHAIRS.

For BARBADOS,
(To ſail in Fifteen Days)
THE SLOOP
FRIENDSHIP,
Nathaniel James, *Maſter.*

BURTHEN about 350 Barrels of RICE, will ſpare the Freight of 100 Barrels, for which apply to
DANIEL & ISAAC BOURDEAUX.

Charles-Town, May 17th, 1770.

For LONDON;
THE SHIP
PORTLAND,
JAMES WILSON, *Maſter.*
(Will take in at Forty Shillings per Ton)

IF no Freight engaged by Wedneſday next, ſaid Ship will proceed to NEW-PROVIDENCE, and will take in Freight and Paſſengers on reaſonable Terms. Apply to ſaid Maſter.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,
At the uſual Place in CHARLES-TOWN, *on* TUESDAY *the 19th of* JUNE *next;*

THE SCOONER
WILLIAM,

A ſtrong well-built Veſſel, Burthen about 126 Barrels of RICE, new bottomed laſt Summer, of a ſmall Draught of Water, her Rigging in good Order, with a complete Suit of Sails little worn, with Anchors, Cables, &c. belonging to the Eſtate of JOHN SNELLING, deceaſed.

N. B. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe the ſaid Scooner, by private Sale before the above Date, may apply to
MARY SNELLING, *Adminiſtratrix.*

WILLIAM BANBURY has Occaſion for a large Quantity of CYPRESS BOARDS, to be delivered in Six Months.

To be SOLD at private SALE,

ONE Dozen of neat Mahogany Chairs; a Pair of Card Tables; a Cheſt of Drawers; and a Corner Chair. Any Perſon having Occaſion for either of the above Articles, may apply to the Printer hereof, for further Information.

JOHN ANDERSON of Long-Canes, informs me of a ſtray grey MARE, 7 or 8 Years old, about 13 Hands high, with a Bell on, marked Inſide IP, a Trotter, branded on the near Shoulder PW, on the near Buttock M d, and on the off Shoulder and Buttock IKP. The Owner muſt apply, within the Time preſcribed by Law, to
May 9th, 1770. WILLIAM CALHOUN, J.P.

A Boarding-School,
FOR THE
EDUCATION of YOUNG LADIES,

Will be opened the approaching WHITMONDAY, *at the Houſe oppoſite the Rev. Mr.* COOPER'S *in* NEW CHURCH-STREET,

By Mrs. DUNEAU,
A Gentlewoman come from ENGLAND,

WHO has brought up many Ladies of Rank and Diſtinction, having herſelf kept one of the genteeleſt Boarding-Schools about London.

Teaches the French and Engliſh Languages grammatically—Geography—Hiſtory—and many inſtructing Amuſements to improve the Mind—with all Sorts of faſhionable Needle Work.—Proper Maſters will attend the young Ladies for their Dancing, Muſic, and Drawing; Writing and Arithmetic.

Agreeable Indulgence will be allowed for the Amuſement and Encouragement of the young Ladies.—Mrs. DUNEAU will be much obliged to the Gentlemen and Ladies, who pleaſe to Favour her with the Care of their Daughters Education; and has the Honour to ſubſcribe herſelf,

Their moſt obedient humble Servant,
ELIZABETH DUNEAU.

RUNAWAY from the Subſcriber, on Monday the 14th of this Inſtant, a ſtout well-made, very black NEGRO MAN, named WALLEY, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, much pitted with the Small-Pox; formerly belonged to Capt. Ebenezer Simmons, and lately purchaſed by me from James Donnom, Eſq; He is well known in Charles-Town, where he is ſuppoſed to be harboured by ſome of his Acquaintances. Whoever delivers the ſaid Fellow to the Warden of the Work-Houſe, or to me on Aſhley-River, ſhall receive Ten Pounds.

ROBERT CATTELL.

BOSTON, APRIL 23.

ON Tueſday laſt the Houſe of Repreſentatives, by a majority of 70 out of 74 votes, made choice of JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; to be Speaker, pro tempore, for the preſent ſeſſion, and during the bodily indiſpoſition of THOMAS CUSHING, Eſq; and having preſented him to the Lieutenant-Governor for his approbation, his Honour was pleaſed to ſend to the houſe the following meſſage, viz.

Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

YOU having ſignified to me by a meſſage, that Thomas Cuſhing, *Eſq; your ſpeaker, is neceſſarily abſent, by reaſon of ſickneſs, and that you have made choice of* John Hancock, *Eſq; to be ſpeaker pro tempore, for the preſent ſeſſion, and during the indiſpoſition of the ſaid* Thomas Cuſhing, *Eſq; and having preſented him to me for my approbation, purſuant to the direction of the Royal Explanatory Charter:*

By virtue of the authority given me, by the ſaid Royal Explanatory Charter, I diſapprove of the choice you have made.

Council-Chamber, Cambridge, 17th April, 1770. } T. HUTCHINSON.

The foregoing meſſage was read, and then the houſe adjourned 'till next morning ten o'clock.

We hear that on Wedneſday laſt, the Houſe of Repreſentatives made choice of JAMES WARREN, Eſq; member for Plymouth, Speaker, pro tempore; whom his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, was pleaſed to approve of.

At the ſuperior court ſitting here laſt Friday, Ebenezer Richardſon, and George Wilmot, were tried for the murder of one Chriſtopher Snider, a lad of about 11 years of age, who was aſſembled with a number of other boys, on the 23d of February laſt, before the ſhop of Theophilus Lillie, by means of an exhibition there, and the ſaid Richardſon was found guilty of the charge, viz. of firing a loaded gun among them, by means whereof the ſaid Chriſtopher was killed.—Wilmot was acquitted.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 18.

On the 17th inſtant began our ſupreme court. Fifteen grand jurors appearing, Mr. Chief Juſtice Horſmanden delivered to them a written charge, on the nature and pernicious tendency of libels; and recommended to them an enquiry after the author and publiſher of the paper, ſigned A SON OF LIBERTY; for which Mr. M'Dougall was then in confinement. His Honour obſerved, that ſeveral papers, of an inflammatory nature, had been publiſhed, and laid before them ſundry depoſitions that had been taken before the L——t-G——r and C——l.

As the Liberty of the Preſs has ever been eſteemed eſſential to the preſervation of our civil and religious rights; as the Britiſh colonies are now contending with the mother-country, for conſtitutional privileges; and at a period when it is the duty of every man to ſpeak and write with freedom, on the ſubject of Liberty; it was thought, by every real friend to this oppreſſed country, that a proſecution in the leaſt tending to abridge the liberty of the preſs, ſuppreſs the ſpirit and freedom of enquiry, or damp the ardour of the people, in their noble ſtruggles againſt unconſtitutional and oppreſſive meaſures, was not only unreaſonable, but unfriendly to the general cauſe. From theſe conſiderations, many were induced to believe, that the grand jury would have conceived the proſecution againſt Mr. M'Dougall as very improper at this time; and conſequently, that they would not have found any indictment againſt him. To ſhew

the grand jury the great danger of an enquiry at this critical juncture, ſundry papers were laid before them; which, according to the Chief Juſtice's charge, and the abſurd doctrine of the Star-Chamber court, were equally libellous: theſe papers the grand jury thought proper not to take notice of, and yeſterday brought in an indictment againſt Mr. M'Dougall, charging him to be the author and publiſher of the above-mentioned paper, ſigned A SON OF LIBERTY.

The counſel for Mr. M'Dougall immediately moved, that the court would order the clerk to make out a copy of the indictment for him, without delay: Which being done, this morning his counſel moved, that the ſheriff might be commanded to bring Mr. M'Dougall down, that he might plead in perſon.—This requeſt being granted, Mr. M'Dougall was attended from the New-Goal to the City-Hall by ſeveral hundreds of his friends. When he came out of the goal, he addreſſed the people, and informed them, "that his friends being determined to bail him, he was obliged to acquieſce: That he had chearfully ſubmitted to a confinement for eleven weeks, and was ready to continue in goal for eleven years, if it had been judged neceſſary to advance the cauſe of liberty and his country: That as he had, from principle, freely embarked in the ſhip of liberty, although blind party-zeal ſhould raiſe the ſtorm, and gather it into midnight darkneſs, he was determined, firmly determined, if poſſible, to weather out the tempeſt; and when the calm ſucceeded, he would, with them, have the pleaſing reflection of having done his duty." Here the ſheriff interrupted him, with ſaying, "*Come, come,*" which greatly diſpleaſed the people: But Mr. M'Dougall proceeded, without taking any notice of the interruption, and ſaid, "That as they had honoured him with their attendance, he requeſted them to obſerve the greateſt decency and order, eſpecially when they approached the court, for, that the enemies of the cauſe of liberty, were ready to embrace every occaſion to injure it." This advice they ſtrictly obſerved in going to, at, and from the court.

Mr. Attorney-General having diſcovered an error in the indictment, moved for leave to amend it. This was objected to by the counſel for Mr. M'Dougall, as the grand jury were diſcharged: But Mr. Kempe inſiſting on his right to amend it, the court gave him leave, declaring, that the defendant might take the advantage of it, if upon conſideration it was wrong.—After ſome time, the defendant was aſked, "Whether he would conſent to the propoſed amendment?" To which he replied, "That as the proſecution was carried on againſt him with a very high hand, he would not conſent, but would take every advantage the laws of his country would intitle him to." Upon which Mr. Attorney declined making the propoſed amendment. The defendant then prayed, that the indictment might be read to him. This was objected to by Mr. Kempe, as unneceſſary: but Mr. M'Dougall inſiſting upon it, the court ordered the clerk to read it: After which he pleaded not guilty, and for his trial put himſelf upon his country, and then aſked for a ſtruck jury; which was granted. He made a ſhort ſpeech to the court, in which he informed them, "That being conſcious of not having committed any crime againſt the laws of his country, he enjoyed a tranquillity and firmneſs of mind peculiar to the innocent, which the arbitrary hand of power could not deprive him of: That he had no doubt but the day would arrive, when he would convince the judicious and impartial world, that he was not guilty of the charges againſt him in the indictment: That he had lived in this city from his infancy, and always behaved as an orderly member of ſociety; and ſo far from his reproaching himſelf for any thing he had done, that he rejoiced, that Providence had conferred on him the ſingular honour to call him out to vindicate the rights of his countrymen; which he hoped in God he would be enabled to ſupport with becoming firmneſs." He informed the court, that had the indictment been found earlier in the term, he would have been glad to be tried this term, but there was no proſpect of this, as it was the laſt day of the term: he therefore prayed, that the court would grant a rule that the Attorney-General might be compelled to bring on this cauſe in July term next. This was oppoſed by Mr. Attorney. The Defendant then prayed, that he might be admitted to bail in a reaſonable ſum; and ſaid, that he thought the bail required by Mr. Chief Juſtice, at the time of his commitment, was exceſſive: His counſel ſupported this requeſt, by producing the caſe of the ſeven Biſhops, and the declaration of rights. This was oppoſed by Mr. Kempe: but the court thought proper to reduce the bail to half the ſum required by the Chief Juſtice; and Mr. M'Dougall was bound in 500l. currency, with two ſecurities, each in 250l. for his appearance at the next term. Mr. M'Dougall being diſmiſſed, returned to his own houſe, accompanied by about 600 of his friends, without any tumult or noiſe; to whom he made a ſpeech at his own door, and thanked them for their countenance; aſſuring them, that he would to the utmoſt of his power, even at the expence of his life and fortune, ſupport their juſt rights and privileges. Mr. John Cruger, Mr. James De Lancey, Mr. Jacob Walton, and Mr. Denoyallis, ſat at the ſide of the Attorney-General, and oppoſite to the defendant, during the whole affair.—What was the reaſon of this conduct, the public are left to judge.

BOSTON, APRIL 30.

The merchants and inhabitants of this metropolis, have *again* diſcovered their unalterable reſolution to ſupport the non-importation agreement againſt all oppoſition of tyrants and their minions. It muſt be obſerved, to the honour of our brethren the merchants in the Southern governments, that in conſequence of their orders to the maſters of their veſſels in London, not to receive Britiſh goods until the Revenue-Acts ſhould be *totally* repealed, their veſſels have returned this ſpring, as we are well informed, without any articles but ſuch as were excepted in the agreement. The like orders were given by many of the merchants here; but the ſhip-maſters were ſo unguarded as to take on board goods without diſcrimination, upon its being ſaid, that the houſe of commons had ordered a bill for a *partial* repeal.—It appears that the generality of the merchants have punctually adhered to the agreement, to the grief and vexation of the enemies of America on both ſides of the Atlantic; who muſt be convinced, that ſuch a noble perſeverance in the cauſe of public liberty, will ſoon baffle all the arts and machinations to enſlave and ruin us and our poſterity. A few perſons have however imported the poiſon: Upon which important occaſion, the body of the people, together with the worthy and well diſpoſed merchants, again met in Faneuil-Hall; where ſuch *ſpirited* meaſures were taken, as the *neceſſity of the times* required; which brought the importers to a due reflection on their own miſtaken conduct, and a free conſent under their hands to re-ſhip all their goods for London *immediately*.—Mr. *Hancock* was ſo nobly generous and diſintereſted, as to offer his ſhip to carry theſe goods freight free; a favour which the importers of them certainly could not have the leaſt reaſon to expect: The goods are now ſhipping accordingly, on board of Capt. Scott, who will ſail, wind and weather permitting, this week.—A quantity of tea was imported in theſe veſſels, which *it is ſaid* cannot be reſhipped, but upon what grounds we pretend not to ſay: The tea is houſed *for ſome particular and pretty apparent reaſons*, in the cellar of the cuſtom-houſe: The owners have promiſed it ſhall remain *there* unſold, till ———; but this was *unanimouſly* voted by the body laſt Saturday, to be by no means ſatisfactory; and the meeting ſtands adjourned till this afternoon, when the *proper ſteps* will no doubt be taken.—There were ſeveral adjournments of the meeting the laſt week, at each of which there was a very numerous attendance.—It is indeed obvious to all, that the meeting is of the laſt importance: For upon the non-importation plan ſeems *wholly* to depend the deciſion of that *all intereſting* queſtion, whether we ſhall be *Freemen or Slaves*.——At the concluſion of the meeting we ſhall endeavour to obtain the particulars for the information of our readers. In the mean time we take leave to recommend that ſententious line in the ſong of liberty, compoſed by our celebrated Farmer.——*By uniting we ſtand, by dividing we fall.*

By ſome of the paſſengers in Capt. Lyde from London, we are informed, that the Hon. THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor of this province, is appointed Captain-General and Governor in Chief over the ſame.

Colonel Gorham, lately promoted to the government of Placentia, commanded a battalion, and diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the late war in America.

Yeſterday ſe'nnight a daughter of Mr. Nathaniel Barber, at the North-end, was baptized at the Rev. Dr. Elliott's meeting-houſe, by the name of CATHARINE MACAULAY. The ſame gentleman, about 18 months ago, had a child chriſtened by the name of OLIVER CROMWELL; and about 18 months before that, another by the name of WILKES.

MAY 3.

A writer in favour of America ſays, "The determination to amend the American revenue act, by taking off the duties on paper, glaſs, and paint only, does not relieve the commerce of this country, agreeable to the prayer of the merchants; nor redreſs any one grievance of which America complains. The merchants cannot in conſequence of it, ſhip one ſhilling's worth of the goods ordered; and the Americans are left to groan under every oppreſſion which they felt before. But it will be ſaid, there is ſome alleviation given in the quantum of the tax.—The produce of the whole duties in this act amounts to about thirteen thouſand pounds a year; of this nine thouſand ariſe from the tea, the article which is left unrepealed.——The reduction of the revenue from thirteen to nine thouſand is then the whole operation of this amendment. Neither is this ſaving any right to our colonies, becauſe they had determined not to take thoſe articles; and therefore, the next year's duty upon them would have been very inconſiderable."

MAY 7.

It is ſaid the 14th regiment, now at Caſtle-Iſland, is ſhortly to go from thence to Providence, there to embark on board tranſports for New-York.

The goods lately imported from London contrary to agreement are re-ſhipping with all poſſible diſpatch on board the Lydia, Capt. Scott, who will ſail in two or three days.—The meeting of the trade ſtands adjourned to WEDNESDAY next, nine o'clock at Faneuil-Hall.

At the meeting of the body of trade and others in Faneuil-Hall on Saturday laſt, a letter was ſent in by one of the importers offering to ſet up two ſhops in town if his goods might be admitted to be ſold; but the public ſpirited tradeſmen rejected it with contempt, alledging that they choſe rather to be out of buſineſs than have it at the expence or riſque of the liberty of their country.

Laſt Thurſday the premium of *four guineas* on the beſt piece of Broad Cloth brought to Edes & Gill's printing-office for ſale, of 12 yards long and 7 quarters wide, was adjudged to Mr. *Toby Cambridge*, & Co. of Lynn, who from the 1ſt of June 1769, to May 1ſt 1770, have made upwards of 500 yards of Broad Cloth from 5 and an half to 8 quarters wide; and upwards of 3000 yards of narrow cloths from the 1ſt of April 1769, to the 1ſt of April 1770.——And the premium of *two guineas* was adjudged to Mr. *Abel Golding* of Marlborough, for the beſt piece of Serge, which in the opinion of the judges far ſurpaſſes any piece imported from Great-Britain for at leaſt ten years paſt.

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